

for irrigating, and had water flowing in it, and had almost finished fencing the farm when I was arrested. Since then I have been away, and my wife and some of my children have looked after the farm for me."

Es-kim-in-zin, in concluding his plea, says:

"Since I put down a stone with General Howard many years ago, and promised that I would never do anything wrong, I have not broken my promise. I ask to be sent back to my family at San Carlos and given the land surveyed by Lieut. Watson; that it be given me forever, and I will never ask for rations or anything else for myself or my family, from the government. I want to work like a white man and support my family. I can do it and I will always be a good man."

It was claimed by those who interested themselves in Es-kim-in-zin that the order expelling him from Arizona was, at best, a military precaution, and certainly could never have been regarded as a military necessity. Captain Witherspoon, commandant at Mt. Vernon barracks, was also a sympathizer of the imprisoned chief. Vincent Colyer stated to the authorities that Es-kim-in-zin was the first Indian chief that came into the military post at old Camp Grant, Arizona, in the spring of 1871, and asked to be allowed to live in peace. It is asserted that while there, and under the protection of the American flag, and assured by the army officers that he and his people could sleep in their camp in as perfect security as the soldiers could in theirs, they were, in the early dawn, set upon by a band of assassins, under the leadership of Americans, and 128 of his tribe, his family, relatives and friends, old men, women and children, were brutally murdered and their bodies mutilated.

Es-kim-in-zin saved only one member of his family from the slaughter, and this was a little girl, two and a half years old, whom he caught in his arms as he fled. Es-kim-in-zin, the next day after the massacre, returned to Camp Grant, where the commanding officer assured him that no soldier had any part in or sympathy with this brutal butchery. With this assurance, he returned with the survivors of his band, and once more placed himself under the protection of the troops. Within six weeks his camp was charged by a troop of white soldiers, his people assaulted and driven into the mountains. It was stated